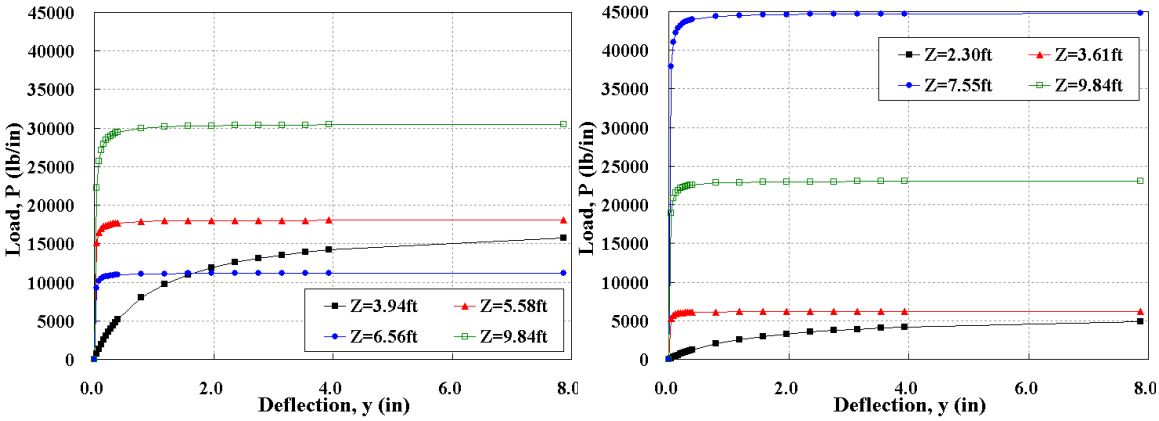
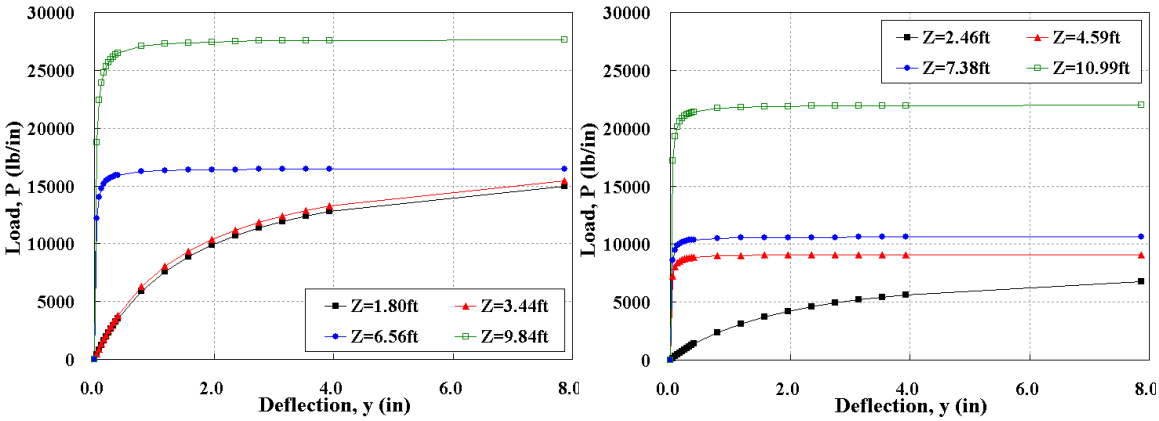


(g) I-40 Short Shaft (h) I-40 Long Shaft



(i) I-85 Short Shaft (j) I-85 Long Shaft

Figure 119. P-y curves for Geologic model (continued)

Axial Pile Load Tests

The development of resistance factors for axial capacity is based on data from twenty load tests. The axial load tests were performed (by others for the project owner) using Osterberg and Statnamic methods. For the Statnamic tests, equivalent static load and settlement (vertical displacement at the top of the drilled shaft) plots were analyzed by the SUP (Segmental Unloading Point) method developed by Lewis and Mullins (1997). The length of the drilled shafts varied from 15 (4.57m) to 150 feet (45.7m) and their diameters ranged from 2.5 to 8.5 feet (0.76 to 2.59m), as shown in Table 40. The "LT-8650" series designated tests were performed using Osterber load cells for the Cooper River Bridge project. Description of each testing series is presented in the following sections.